

Statement of Lee Tih Sung
Nanking. Living at Tsoong Soo Hong No. 7

Nanking, China
7 April 1946
Age 28 years. Native of
Married

About the 15th of December 1937, at about 8 o'clock in the morning I came out of a grocery store at North Tsu Sze An No. 46, () and I saw two Jap soldiers coming towards me. The Japs were drafting Chinese civilians into a labor gang and I could see that they already had gathered up a gang of about 30 Chinese civilians. The Japs ordered me to stop, at the time I had a rice bowl in my hand and I stooped over to lay the bowl on a plank, - the Japs did not like my not stopping at once and they slapped me in the face and made me join the labor gang. We were marched to Hsing Chung Gate, Shakwan, and ordered to remove the sand bags that had been piled up in front of the gate by the Government Troops during the war, to block the way of the Japs. The first day passed without anything happening. On the second day I went to work again and there I saw three of civilians working in the gang shot to death by the Japs, because they did not understand very well what the Japs had told them to do. Then I made up my mind to run away after I had finished the day's work.

On the next day, I was in the refugee zone and again I was drafted by the Japs along with three others. We were ordered to carry luggage on a bamboo pole for the Japs. One of us was not strong enough to carry the load and he asked the Japs if he could be sent home. The Japs ordered him to kneel down and then beat this poor fellow to death with the bamboo pole.

On about the 23rd of December I was living in a house on Peiping Road, and at about 9 o'clock in the morning two Jap Officers and a few other Jap soldiers came to our street with a Chinese and had this Chinese do the talking for them. The Japs ordered all of the people in the neighborhood to come out of their houses and then had this Chinese tell them that they were all required to take out residence certificates from the Japs. These people were also told that those that had previously worked for the Chinese Army and those who were fit to do some military service and those who had been drafted into the Chinese labor gangs should step forward, they were told that these people would be taken care of by the Japs. They could work for the Japs and that they would be paid for their work, provided with shelter and would be allowed to go home at any time they wanted to quit the services of the Japs. About fifty to sixty persons then stepped forward in the line. Most of these people were homeless and jobless and thought the Japanese would do what they had promised to do. I then went to my home and watched from an upstairs window. I saw the Japs

march these fifty or sixty men to the other end of the street known as . All of these fifty or sixty men were lined up in a vacant lot alongside of a pond of water. They were all machine gunned to death. I saw one still alive and struggling and then the Japs sprayed gasoline on all of them and burned them all.

On about the 27th of December at 10 o'clock in the morning I was walking on Shanghai Road and I saw a Jap soldier walk past a Chinese policeman attached to the International Refugee Zone. The Policeman saluted the Japanese as he passed and the Jap ordered him not to move, the policeman was then bayoneted in the abdomen and died on the spot.

This statement was translated to me in Chinese by Henry Chiu and it is correct.

Signed by

s/Lee Tih Sung

Witnessed by
John J. Crowley
Henry Chiu